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The Tarnished Hero:

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

CAIRO (AP) — President Gamal Abdel Nasser, for a generation a shining hero in the violent world of the Arabs, died Monday of a massive heart attack, Cairo radio announced. He was 52.

His death was a political earthquake in the Middle East. It came as Nasser and other Arab rulers were struggling to deal with the backlash of Jordan's civil war.

Anwar Sadat, a longtime associate of Nasser who became vice president last year and now succeeds to the presidency, announced the death of his comrade. All Arab radios immediately switched to readings of verses from the Koran, the sacred scripture of Islam.

"Nasser was struck by a massive and severe heart attack after returning to his

home and after finishing the last ceremonials of the Arab summit meeting," Sadat said in somber, sorrowful tones.

Not As Moderate

Some diplomats believe Sadat may be less inclined to moderation but they said it was extremely difficult to assess the impact of Nasser's death immediately.

Once Nasser was a leading exponent of driving Israelis into the sea. In recent weeks he seemed more moderate, supporting the idea that negotiations on the overall crisis might be possible. This stand had threatened to tarnish his image among the most militant of the Arabs.

Now complexity is added to an already complicated picture. The Arab leaders at summit sessions had worked out hastily an agreement which was supposed to settle the Jordanian violence

Nasser's death may open door for younger, more militant rulers

while leaving unresolved the basic conflict between the Jordanian army and the Palestinian guerrillas. A truce commission has been appointed, but its authority has been couched in ambiguous phrases. Such an agreement could be far more difficult to carry out now.

Blow To Cease-Fire

Nasser's passing had to be considered a blow, too, to those who placed hopes in the current cease-fire arrangements and the American peace plan formula. Only Nasser seemed strong enough to convince militant Arabs that negotiations would be advisable. King Hussein of Jordan joined him in agreeing to indirect talks with Israel under UN auspices, but Hussein's strength is now in doubt.

An announcer gave this version of how the Egyptian president died:

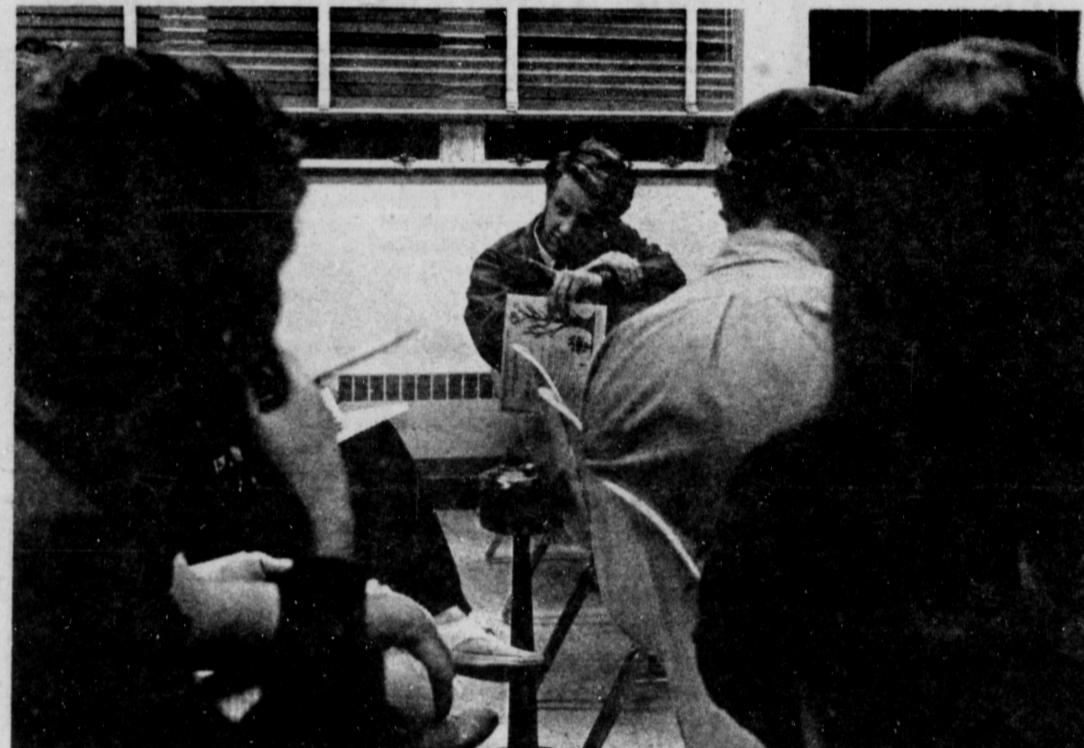
"At 3:30 p.m. Nasser was seeing the Kuwait ruler off at the airport when he felt dizzy and began perspiring profusely.

"He was taken to his house at Manshiet el Bakry, a Cairo suburb. Doctors were immediately called in. They diagnosed a severe heart attack as a result of a coronary thrombosis.

"Doctors tried to relieve him, using all possible means including a heart beat regulator. But God's will was supreme and Nasser passed away at 6:15 p.m."

That was 11:15 a.m. EDT. The announcement was made several hours later.

Analysts in Beirut described Sadat as loyal to Nasser despite recent differences over the acceptance of the American peace plan. They said it remains to be seen whether he will effectively rule as president or become a figurehead for a group of army officers.



Bottle Battlers

The Environmental Awareness Society distributed petitions last night in an attempt to get 3,500 signatures for a proposed law to ban non-returnable bottles in Lexington. Helping to direct act-

ivities is Wade Crabb, a member of EAS' "Action Committee." EAS proposes a \$25 fine for each violator of the ordinance. (Story on page 2.)

Kernel Photo by Dave Herman

Nudes, Drugs, Say Police

Crossen Trial Continues Today

The Associated Press

A policeman testified Monday he saw "about a dozen" nude people and two couples having sexual relations during a visit to a rock festival held on the farm of a Lexington physician.

In addition, Patrolman Byron Dees said that as he was leaving the festival earlier this month, "I was offered a 'hit' by someone in the crowd." He said he interpreted this to mean drugs—"hard stuff."

Dees was one of eight witnesses in Fayette Quarterly Court who testified against Dr. Phillip Crossen, who is charged with entertainment and drinking license violations and allowing persons on his property for the purposes of lewdness, illicit sexual relations or prostitution.

Another witness, a 16-year-old high school student, said he went to the rock festival Sept. 18-19 and also saw nudity and sexual intercourse there.

Neither witness, however, could say that Dr. Crossen saw this activity or was aware of it.

Judge Cecil Dunn interrupted the prosecution's case shortly after midday, explaining that other court activities made it necessary, and recessed the case until 1 p.m. today.

The prosecution has about 10 more witnesss, County Atty. Lawson King said. The defense has about 15, Crossen's lawyer told the court.

Earlier, the prosecution introduced, without explanatory testimony, about 100 pictures taken by police and others at the festival. Many of them showed participants in the festival drinking whiskey or beer.

Robert Sedler, lawyer for Dr. Crossen, made an issue of city police being at the festival, which was held in Fayette County, outside city police jurisdiction.

Claims 'Selective Enforcement'
He said his defense will be based in part on "entrapment" by police and "selective enforcement" of state laws regarding necessity for licenses to entertain.

Emphasizing this point, he asked one officer if he had ever taken pictures at visiting carnivals, athletic events and similar events. The answer was "no."

(Sedler told a Kernel reporter that neither he nor Crossen would have any comment on the prosecution's charges until after today's verdict. Crossen faces an appearance in Juvenile Court Wednesday.)

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Courts Often Free Flag 'Defilers', ACLU Says

College Press Service

WASHINGTON — Protesters charged with misusing the American flag are seldom convicted, but the courts are resisting arguments based on first amendment rights, instead throwing the cases out on narrower grounds, according to a study by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Several courts have rules that variations on the flag which make

political points are not violations of flag desecration laws, generally because the new item is not a flag. In Minnesota, for example, a man was acquitted of desecration charges after he displayed a flag with a peace symbol instead of stars. The court held that the flag was not a flag within the meaning of the law, ignoring the larger question of the constitutionality of the flag desecration laws.

A Pennsylvania student was held on \$75,000 bail after painting a flag on a sheet and displaying it on his house. For stars, he substituted crosses and Stars of David to represent the war dead. A peace symbol was painted over the stripes. Convicted in a lower court, he appealed and won. The case was dismissed.

In Colorado, a youth who ripped a flag to dramatize a class speech was reinstated at school

by court order. He was expelled under a state law prohibiting behavior "inimical to the welfare, safety, and morals of other pupils." The court overturned the expulsion on grounds that the student had not damaged his fellow students' "welfare, safety, and morals." It refused to say whether the expulsion violated the first amendment rights of the student.

In Washington state and New Hampshire, persons have been freed after arrests for sewing the flag onto another item, a car in Washington and a jacket in New Hampshire. In one case the charges were dismissed, while they were dropped in the other.

'Too Much of This'

In the state of Washington, a trial which had aroused considerable publicity resulted in a conviction of the defendant for flag burning despite evidence he wasn't there at the time and a confession from another man. The judge sentenced the defendant to six months in jail and fined him \$500, observing that "There is too much of this going on in our country today. Freedom is a one-way street. Freedom is the right to do the right thing, not as someone pleases."

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1

Court Order Bars 'Oh! Calcutta!', 600 Turned Away From Theater

A video-tape showing of the controversial New York musical "Oh! Calcutta!" was cancelled one hour before its scheduled Monday night debut at the Kentucky Theater after the management received a federal subpoena for the tape.

The subpoena was served by the U.S. marshal from the Eastern division of the U.S. District Court. Lexington was one of five cities that cancelled performances of the play, which was televised nationwide in theaters in 81 other cities.

Approximately 600 people stood in line in front of the Lexington theater until it was decided that the tape would not be shown. Those who had already bought the \$10 ticket had their money refunded.

The manager of the Kentucky theater, Melvin Gateskill, explained that he could have shown the tape, but that he would have risked prosecution by either the state or the city if federal courts ruled the play obscene.

Gateskill said that his theater had spent over \$1,000 for ad-

vertising and special tickets and described the subpoena as "harassment, pure and simple."

The Associated Press said last night that theater owners in Louisville, Atlanta, Ga., Oklahoma City, Okla., Syracuse, N.Y., and Lexington had called off scheduled showings. Two showings were cancelled in Louisville.

Rodney Ericson, president of Colormedia Corp., which sponsored the closed-circuit showings, charged last night that Charles

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Weather

Lexington and Vicinity: sunny and pleasant this afternoon, clear and cool tonight, sunny and mild tomorrow. High today, 65; low tonight, 42; high tomorrow in the low 70's. Precipitation probabilities: near zero today, tonight, and Wednesday.

Says Campus' 'Mob-Oriented Minority' Is Biggest Problem

Weekly 'Review' Offers 'Truth,' Lashes at UK

By MIKE MILAM
Kernel Staff Writer

Newspapers and pamphlets aren't new to UK. Papers ranging from Lexington locals to underground handouts can be found almost anywhere.

The newest of the lot, The Independent Review, has found its way to campus and offers, it says, "Truth . . . without fear or favor."

The Review, if successful, will be printed on a weekly basis, according to Mrs. June Griffin, one of the paper's co-editors, and a founder of SKEI (Save Kentucky's Educational Institutions).

Front Page Story

In a front-page story in the paper's first edition, released Fri-

day, the editors said they considered it their task to make the Review "the official voice of responsible thought and a rallying point for responsible action in the Lexington area."

The story said the paper will "confine its efforts as much as possible to the activities taking place in the local area." The story said that the UK campus, with its "mob-oriented minority dedicated to total destruction of the system," was the area's major problem.

As a result, the Review will "demand that University officials deny the use of UK facilities to any group or individual, either student, faculty member, or guest speaker, who advocates bringing down the system," the story said.

Favorable Comment

Mrs. Griffin, who edits the paper with the aid of Randall W. Byrd and Charles Peace, said the Review has received "very favorable" comment since its first release in Lexington. The newspaper is printed for the three at an out-of-town print shop.

"As far as publishing goes, we put the thing together, the three of us," Mrs. Griffin said. "We have enough anonymous donors to get the thing off the ground, if indeed it is off the ground."

Although the first edition was devoted mostly to issues and activities on the UK campus, Mrs. Griffin said that future issues will attempt to cover "more citywide news and sports." She said she

believes the two Lexington dailies "fall short" in their coverage of local sports.

Won't Compete

However, there will be no attempt to compete with the established Lexington papers. "We wouldn't try," said Mrs. Griffin. "We're not that big or powerful."

The first issue gave apparent emphasis to the local narcotics problem. The paper called for "a thorough probe into the charges made by the Lexington Narcotics Squad that there are 2,000 habitual drug users in and around the University campus."

On a page labeled "Blue Tail Fly Swatter," the editors of the Review printed "for your perusal, excerpts from a pamphlet distributed widely on the University

of Kentucky campus to students at the beginning of this school year.

Parts Cut Out

"Many parts of (the) pamphlet will be blanked out due to the pornographic nature and degenerated terminology of the contents," the editors noted at the top of the page. The page was filled with a collage of drawings and articles, most of them offering advice on how to acquire drugs or avoid search and seizure by police.

The Review's front-page story said that the paper would see a "controversial future," but that "any successes we may enjoy will depend on to what extent we convince local residents it is time to stand up and take some responsible action against the problems now confronting us."

EAS Circulates Petitions
For Anti-Bottle OrdinanceBy MARGARET SHADBURN
Kernel Staff Writer

Petitions prohibiting the sale of beverages in non-returnable containers were distributed to members of the Environmental Awareness Society (EAS) at last night's meeting of the organization's Action Committee in the Student Center.

The petition reads in part, "No person shall, within the City of Lexington, Kentucky, distribute, sell or offer for sale any soft drink or malt beverage, which is contained in any non-returnable container of glass, plastic, or metal, or any combination

thereof, with respect to which no refundable money deposit is required from the consumer.

"Whoever violates this ordinance shall be fined not more than \$25.00."

If the petition is signed by 3,500 registered Lexingtonian voters, the City Council either has to enact it within 10 days or put it on the next citywide referendum.

The drive for signatures will begin Saturday, Oct. 10. Anyone interested in working with the EAS should contact Mary Monica Miner in Blazer Hall.

TODAY and
TOMORROW

TODAY

Free University Classes:
"How to Make a Punch Bug" at 6:30 p.m. in Room 204 of Fraze Hall.
Guitar Workshop at 7 p.m. in Room 113 of the Student Center.
"Selected Readings From the Texas Book Depository" at 7 p.m. in Room 111 of the Student Center.
Contemporary Theology at 7:30 p.m. in Room 203 of Fraze Hall.
Leather and Shoe Repair from 7-9 p.m. at 2232 Zandale Drive.
Contemporary "Classics" in Educational Literature" at 8 p.m. in Room 201 of Fraze Hall.
Problems in Russian Literature at 8 p.m. in Room 115 of the Student Center.

TOMORROW

Attention History 525 students (Spring Semester '70): The make-up final for History 525 will be given Wednesday, Sept. 30 at 4 p.m. in Room 1773 of Patterson Office Tower.

COMING UP

Attention Junior Pre-Med and Pre- Dent students there will be a meeting October 8 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 102 of the Classroom Building.

Societas Pra Legibus, pre law honorary, is now accepting applications for membership. All interested pre law students may obtain an application by contacting either David LeMaster, 101 Holmes Hall or Damon Talley, FarmHouse fraternity, 316 Aylesford Place. Applications are also available at the Dept. of Speech, 1415 Office Tower.

Sorority Open Rush extends until December. All interested girls wishing to sign up are asked to go to the Office Tower Room 581. Go Greek—Become Involved!

UK Placement Service

The UK Placement Service is located in the Old Agriculture Building, Room 201. For appointments, call 255-2746.

Register Wednesday for an appointment on Friday with the FMC Corp.—Chemical E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS); Chemistry (all degrees). Locations: South Charleston, West Virginia. December, May, August graduates. Will interview Sophomores and Juniors in Engineering for summer employment. Citizenship.

Register Wednesday for an appointment on Friday with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Check schedule book for late information.

Register Monday through Friday with the Peace Corps. Representatives will be located in the first floor corridor of the Student Center to talk with interested students.

Register Friday for an appointment on Tuesday with the Chicago Bridge and Iron Co. Check schedule book for late information.

Register Friday for an appointment on Tuesday with the Ohio Valley Electric Corp. Electrical E., Metallurgical E. (BS). Locations: Cheshire, Ohio; Waverly, Ohio; Madison, Indiana. December, May graduates.

Register Friday for an appointment on Tuesday with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Audit Agency. Accounting (BS). Locations: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Kentucky. December, May, August graduates. Citizenship. (Community Colleges—Accounting.)

Register Friday and Monday for an appointment on Tuesday and Wednesday with McDonnell Douglas Corp.—Civil E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS). Location: St. Louis. December, May graduates. Citizenship.

Register Monday for an appointment on Wednesday with Central Trust Co.—Accounting (BS). Business Administration, Economics (BS, MS). Locations: Cincinnati area. December, May graduates.

Register Monday for an appointment on Wednesday with the Federal Aviation Administration—Civil E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS). Location: Washington, D.C. December, May, August graduates. Citizenship.

Register Monday for an appointment on Wednesday with the Whirlpool Corp. Check schedule book for late information.

Register Monday and Tuesday for an appointment on Wednesday with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Check schedule book for late information.

Register Tuesday for an appointment on Thursday with the American Air Filter. Check schedule book for late information.

Register Tuesday for an appointment on Thursday with Bendix. Check schedule book for late information.

Register Tuesday for an appointment on Thursday with the Chrysler Corp. Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS); Engineering Mechanics (MS). Location: New Orleans, Louisiana. December graduates. Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment on Thursday with the Island Creek Coal Co. Civil E., Mining E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS). Locations: West Virginia, Kentucky, East Central Ohio, Southwest Virginia, Central Pennsylvania. December, May, August graduates. Will interview Sophomores and Juniors in Engineering for summer employment. (Community Colleges—Civil Engineering Technology, Engineering Technology.)

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Kent State Reopens, Holds Memorial Rites

KENT, Ohio (AP) — Some 5,000 Kent State University students Monday night applauded pleas and speeches for nonviolence in a memorial service for four students slain last May in a confrontation with Ohio National Guardsmen.

Among those speaking at the service, which culminated first-day activities, were Thomas Grace and Dean Kahler, two of nine students wounded in the confrontation, and the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"It is the state—the government—which is violent in America, not the masses of people who defend and protest . . . The way to overcome this violence is not through violence," Abernathy said.

Kahler, 20, a thin, red-haired youth from East Canton, told the group, "I'm glad to see that someone is realizing that nonviolence is the only way to make it . . . I don't hate the national

guardsman who shot me. I don't disagree with the people that sent them there. I'm just glad that I'm alive."

Kahler, who is partially paralyzed, appeared in a wheelchair.

Grace, 18, of Syracuse, N.Y., appeared on crutches and in denim work clothes and told the crowd that Kent was urging nonviolence for students, while supporting violence through ROTC, defense research and a police training program.

Following the service, students filed out of the gym and into the cold, rainy night for a brief candlelight procession to the nearby site of the May 4 shootings.

Marchers shielded their candles under umbrellas and some students burned what they said were their draft cards.

At a noon convocation Kent President Robert I. White told a rain-soaked, windswept audience of 2,000: "The life blood again flows in the arteries of our university."

'Maya, Maya, Maya'

Thousands Plead for Food After Jordan's Civil War

By DENNIS NEELD

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — In a shattered street thick with the litter of war, thousands of hungry men, women and children clamor and fight and claw for food.

Like voracious ants, they swarm over a convoy of relief

Flag 'Defilers' Usually Freed, ACLU Says

Continued from Page One

In many cases, lawyers are presenting a collection of more than 100 flag items collected by Pennsylvania lawyer Bernard L. Segal. Included are a cancelled ("defaced") U.S. Sixcent flag stamp, a bikini, ties, belts, a photograph of Roy Rogers and Dale Evans in flag vests, a toilet lid, a beer serving tray, and a civil war photograph of Lincoln and McClellan in a tent eating from a table covered with a flag.

There have been conflicting federal court decisions on whether a youth has the right to remain seated during the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Two judges have held that such an act is legal, but one held that it intruded on "the educational experiences of others."

Crossen Trial Resumes Today

Continued from Page One

Dees said he was just leaving the festival when someone offered him a "hit." He said this term "generally means hard stuff, possibly a needle of heroin or opium."

When asked why he didn't inform Dr. Crossen of the illegal activity he saw at the festival, he said he was there as an "undercover agent" and could not do so without revealing himself.

He also said he was there "only to observe" and had been instructed to do so by superiors in the police department.

The 16-year-old said his attendance at the festival was discovered by police after he was "picked up later for being close to a marijuana patch."

On cross examination, he said he had agreed to testify against Dr. Crossen and charges against him involving the marijuana patch were dropped later in juvenile court.

trucks, struggling for sacks of flour.

These are people—Jordanians and Palestinians alike—grown accustomed to violent death and the din of battle. A volley of warning shots is ignored by them.

As they punch, hack and chop their way towards the load of flour, the surging crowd kicks up a cloud of dust around the savage, violent scene.

War Aftermath

Bent double beneath his load, a man stumbles away with a sack on his back. His family, eyes wild and fists clenched, prepares to beat off anyone trying to snatch it from him.

On Jebel Hussein, one of the seven hills of Amman, this was the ugly aftermath of civil war.

For 11 days, Jordanian soldiers battled in the streets with Palestinian guerrillas. For the moment, the fighting was over and the people emerged from their cellars to seek the necessities of life. They need food and, even more, they need water.

The big food trucks came from the Israeli-occupied west bank of the Jordan River. But no one



Penicillin to the Pill

The College of Pharmacy is celebrating its centennial year during the 1970-71 school year with special activities, a speaker series, and—oh yes—

this sign outside the Pharmacy Building. The college plans to have nationally famous speakers participate in the pharmacy-oriented lecture series.



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Coroner Rules Suffocation

In Death of Jimi Hendrix

LONDON (AP) — Jimi Hendrix, the American guitarist and pop singer who pioneered electronic innovations that lesser pop musicians copied, died of suffocation, a pathologist told a coroner's court Monday.

The coroner, ruling there wasn't enough evidence to justify a verdict of suicide, returned an open verdict. This meant the coroner could not decide why the 27-year-old pop star died.

Pathologist Donald Teare testified that Hendrix died from choking on the vomit of barbiturate poisoning Sept. 18.

Hendrix' girl friend, German

ice skater Monika Danneman, 23, told the court that nine of her sleeping tablets were missing.

Hendrix had been taken to the hospital from her London apartment. One-half tablet was a normal dosage, Teare said.

"The question why he took so many sleeping tablets cannot be safely answered," said Coroner Gavin Thurston.

Miss Danneman said Hendrix was tired out by London performances he had been making since January. She said he had been taking strong sleeping pills but denied he had been taking hard drugs regularly.

Court Bars 'Oh! Calcutta!'

Continued from Page One

Keating, Jr., a member of President Nixon's Commission on Pornography, had brought pressure to bear on many theater owners to cancel their performances. He said Colomedia planned to sue Keating for \$15 million.

In Washington, the Justice Department said that it had not

ordered any cancellations of the play.

The Kentucky Theater had planned to screen the video tape via a closed circuit television set-up on the large theater screen. Colomedia, which contracted with the theater to show "Oh! Calcutta!", had rented and furnished the video equipment for approximately \$6,000.

Confrontation: Agnew Vs. Student Leaders

The following is the remainder of the transcript of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's debate with four student body presidents. The transcript began in yesterday's Kernel.

BRIGHT: One thing I am interested in is don't you see that if the political system is not responsive enough . . . that we could some day in the future reach the stage where violence as you talked about it a moment ago, might be the only solution, or might be the only alternative for some people who are up against the wall? I mean, can you foresee that happening, eventually?

AGNEW: Well, Steve, I've got to say this much. First of all, I'm disturbed the way people jump from a very carefully limited expression I might use to include a lot of people who aren't intended to be included. And I noticed when Miss Jefferson was talking, she assumed that I was hostile to all students. That's not true. I never criticized all students. I think that the hope of the country lies with the students.

But, as far as crime and repression, those things are concerns. We've got to understand that we do have a responsive system of government. We do have a government where the people elect the representatives every two years, every four years, or every six years, depending on the level of government. And if a president is elected, after a hard, adversary issue-oriented campaign, such as we had in 1968, and he is given a mandate of the people, a majority of the people, or even a plurality of the people to lead the country for four years, he has the right to do that without having people calling for referendum in the streets. Now, you may disagree with what he's doing, and if you do you have right to work within the system to have him turned out of office when his term is over. But what is it that gives certain students the feeling that they are able to exhibit or reveal truth of which direction this government ought to go? After all, students in this country are only about four percent of the population. People between the ages of 16 and 24 are only about 10 percent of the population. Do you think students should have some special privilege to be heard and heeded?

BRIGHT: No, but by what you've just said, haven't you pointed out that the only time we have really any fear of violence or any fear of revolution in this country is when the government has failed to respond to many people?

AGNEW: I don't see the tremendous support and I have no fear of revolution in this country whatsoever. I think that there's a great drama attached to it—the rapidity of communications make it possible to show numbers of people in disagreement with the government—but as far as the violence is concerned, you and I know there are very few people involved in violence at the present time.

BRIGHT: Haven't you put the students into a camp, the students who are going to school to get an education and the students who are the militants and who are bent on destruction and violence?

AGNEW: I have indicated in an in-depth article which was written in *Life* magazine not too long ago how I feel about dissent and what kinds of dissent I think are proper. Lawful dissent is proper. I have no quarrel with certain types of civil disobedience where the law being violated is directly related to the grievance. But I think when a person lies down in the streets of the city of Washington and disrupts traffic because he doesn't like something the Department of Agricul-

ture is doing, that's a little bit much.

JEFFERSON: Sir, could I back-track to one of your comments? And that was, what right do a small percentage of people have to—and I think this is quoted from one of your speeches—harass the president? Now, if I could be historical for a moment, using my student perspective, slavery in this country went on for a number of years supported by the majority of the people. It was a small minority of people, who were termed radical—maybe radical liberals in their time—who kept agitating continually. And they were looked down on. The abolitionists were thought of as the crazies of their day. Yet, looking back in perspective on that, we see that they were right.

And I think that the college students, and it's not just college students, it's people whom you might term the radical liberals—and I think I'd like to deal with that later, but we'll wait—it's people, adults, Democrats, independents, old people, people who aren't students. A lot of people are protesting to the policies of your particular administration. I think it is our moral obligation to protest those things, lest we be caught in the same bag that Germany was under Hitler where too many people sat back and kind of let things happen. I'm not saying that the country is in that shape right now. I really don't think that that's true. As I said, there's a lot of things right with America. It's just that I think it's our moral obligation to, quote, harass the president. It's not harassing. It's our constitutional right.

AGNEW: I agree with you a hundred percent. It's a moral obligation not to harass the president, but certainly to take him on where you think he's wrong.

I think you should participate within the system as you are doing, as you say you're doing. And I respect you for it. And heaven knows, I don't quarrel with your right to have an opinion different than mine. But I don't see why taking some violent stance, disrupting the rights of other people to move freely and to assemble freely, as happened to me in Saginaw, Mich., when I tried to make a speech and was shouted down by a bunch of people who had no idea what they wanted to say to me, except they didn't want me to be heard. Now that's repression on my right to express myself.

FROST: Mr. Vice President, on the word violence. I guess, first of all, the violence that you would feel is out of order is something that I assume all of our panel would agree is going too far, namely bombings, burnings, killings and that form of violence. I'm assuming publicly that we would all rule that out. When we've ruled all of that out—and that obviously is the work of a tiny, tiny minority—what else would you rule out of sorts?

AGNEW: One of the things I'd rule out in way of non-violent conduct is that kind of conduct that deprives other people of their rights. Now, let me give you a perfect example. We're having what we hope will be an interesting television program for the people and the country. It's being put on at considerable expense to your sponsors. Suppose a group of people marched into this room and suddenly stationed themselves in front of each of those cameras—non-violently—and said because we don't think that this format is proper you're not going to be able to show this program. That's the kind of non-violent conduct that infringes upon the rights of others—the same kind of demonstration that is totally unrelated to the people who are inconvenienced—tying up traffic, the types of disruption that are involved in activities that affect people who are not the object of the protest,

even though they're non-violent, are not permissible. We live in a lawful society, and I think these young people would agree that, for example, the students, who are not interested in the protest of the moment that's going on on the campus and want to use the library, wouldn't like to be turned away from the library because that's been set up as guerrilla headquarters for the protesters.

FROST: What forms of civil disobedience are permissible, or have been? What forms do you regard as okay?

AGNEW: Let me give you an example of that now. When the bus boycotts took place in Alabama, here was a direct action that was related to what was claimed to be an unjust law. In other words, the people refused to use the bus because it was the discrimination on the bus that they were protesting about. If the protest is directly related to the action, if the action is directly related to the subject of the protest, and later this is found to be an unconstitutional law, there is some reason to say, well this is certainly understandable. This is an understandable dissent. But a dissent that's unrelated to the subject matter is not understandable.

CRAIG: May I ask a question about responsible and irresponsible rhetoric? I think it's fair to say that there are responsible things that people can say and irresponsible things that people can say. As you pointed out, the four-letter arguments don't impress you. But the content of rhetoric strikes me as being very important because it provides an atmosphere and a milieu for the way in which people think politically. Now last week you attacked the United States Senate in an unprecedented way.

AGNEW: Let me just answer that, because I wanted to get to that part. In the same speech that you quote, there are passages that very carefully say that I do not impugn or question their patriotism, I do not question their motives. This is part of the speech. I have always qualified my criticisms of these people. I think they're terribly wrong. I think the radical liberals, as I characterize them, are wrong because their policy amounts to an isolationist posture internationally, of permis-

siveness socially, and of a big-spenders program in a domestic sense—a big-spenders program without looking to see where the money went or whether it's doing the good. And I reserve the right to take them on and, let me tell you one thing, I am not going to stop saying what I have to say about them in a way that I want to say it, because this is my right of free speech. I don't have any idea of allowing anyone to repress me any more than you do.

SILVERMAN: I was very much disturbed by the tenor which the conversation has now taken. It strikes me as macabre that we're sitting here pondering the wisdom of one's rhetoric or the nature of alliteration that's been adopted by the vice president, when we have really some very real questions before us. You spoke before of obscenity, and I'd like to pursue that. Put that in terms of the speech that the president recently made about violence because we are talking about some fairly obscene situations in which the United States is involved which goes well beyond the nature of intellectual discourse. What's happening in Vietnam right now is an obscenity. Further killings, the thousands and millions, hundreds of thousands of mutilated bodies in Vietnam is simply not something that we can dismiss as passe, that we've gone beyond. We're now concerned with more sophisticated subjects. I wonder how the President, or the Vice President, can reconcile this strangely self-righteous position that they take on violence while the United States is at this time the most singularly violent country in the world. I'd like to put that in a domestic frame of reference too, if I may. I think it's also very dangerous for Americans to delude themselves that

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Confrontation: Agnew Vs. Student Leaders

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our hands are being dirtied only across the waters. What's going on in the United States right now is not merely the sloganism or the rhetoric of the left when they talk about violence, repression. We have very real examples with us all the time. Kent State is not just a dirty chapter in the past, the killings at Jackson State, the shootings at Orangeburg, the murder of Fred Hampton is bad. These are real. These are going on. And I've yet to hear the Vice President or the President speak in the same harsh terms to these kinds of acts of violence. I'd be eager to hear that today.

AGNEW: All right. Let's go back to the first part. I assume what you're really saying to me is that Vietnam is an immoral war. Does that succinctly put what your thought about it is?

SILVERMAN: I'll accept that for the moment.

AGNEW: Do you think any war is moral?

SILVERMAN: I think there are degrees of morality, and I'm willing to play that philosophical game with you.

AGNEW: Explain what you mean by degrees of morality.

SILVERMAN: Well, much as one negotiates any kind of philosophical discussion.

AGNEW: Let me ask if, for example, tiny Israel were overrun today, would it be moral for the United States to engage in a war in the Middle East?

SILVERMAN: Well, Mr. Vice President, I just rejected your contention that there are no moral wars. What I am concerned with for the moment is how the United States can sanctimoniously abhor what's going on in Vietnam, suggest that it's winding down, whereas, in today's newspaper we read that Vice President Ky—your counterpart in South Vietnam—is about to visit us, and

to march a victory now parade that's sponsored by the Rev. Carl McIntyre. The American people are led to believe, and I, too, would like to share this fond but distant hope, that the war in Vietnam is, indeed, winding down. But I'm very fearful that what we have in its place is the war in Cambodia, the war in Thailand, as well as the war in South Vietnam, and we are supporting a regime in Saigon that is being all too clear, all too succinct about what their ambitions are. Vice President Ky is not at all inclined to negotiate. Why are we supporting him?

AGNEW: Let me go back to the first question about Vietnam. Now, we got involved in Vietnam, not out of any sense of expanding a colonial empire, of imperialistic aggression. We got involved in Vietnam because the Communist party of North Vietnam violated the 1954 Geneva Accords and imposed, through one of the most brutal agrarian reforms ever characterized as such in the history of man, its will upon the people of South Vietnam. Now, the Viet Cong, so-called indigenous South Vietnamese, have never been able to muster the kind of support in South Vietnam to oppose the government. Seventy percent of the people fighting in South Vietnam are North Vietnamese regulars. The North Vietnamese have violated the Accords of 1954, the international control conference that met in 1962, castigated and criticized them for violations that took place in South Vietnam. There have, yes, there have been brutal massacres, and the people of South Vietnam at that time turned for assistance to the free world. And the United States, in what I consider to be one of its finest hours, under one president, followed by another president, irrespective of political party, saw fit to engage in what

I consider highly moral conduct in assisting those people who were the subject of Communist aggression.

Now, let me say this about war. Nobody wants war, but the thought that war is an unilateral exercise, that the party waging it can call it off immediately without involving the other party is fictitious. The North Vietnamese want us to simply give up and allow them to have their will on the South Vietnamese. We feel that the domino theory is totally valid. I've been to Asia twice in the past eight months, and I know the dominoes think it's valid. Now, we cannot stop war, simply by proclaiming that we won't pay any attention to it. And war is the last resort that we must resort to when our freedoms are attempted to be overridden by people who are assaulting us.

CRAIG: Your logic does not convince me any more than it convinces your daughter.

AGNEW: It convinces her a lot better than it used to.

FROST: We talked about that last time we were talking. Is she more convinced of your point of view now?

AGNEW: Yes, and I haven't had to be aggressive or violent in any way to get her to think that way.

CRAIG: I'm interpreting your comments to be that we are in fact seeking a military victory in Vietnam still.

AGNEW: You're quite wrong, quite wrong.

CRAIG: Then why, sir, have we completely disregarded the new negotiation proposals that have been suggested at Paris?

AGNEW: We haven't disregarded them, Greg. We're looking at them. But we've only had them a few days.

CRAIG: Ambassador Bruce said that it's old wine in new bottles. There was one provision there that had never appeared from the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong before about negotiating for prisoners of war. Now, that kind of posturing by our ambassador endangers the lives of our prisoners of war in North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

AGNEW: What is it that makes you extrapolate, lift out of context, that one sop to the anti-war movement and fail to see that the conditions that they're asking are simply that we get out, unilaterally withdraw without their having to take any other action.

CRAIG: So you're asking that's not a serious negotiating proposal?

AGNEW: I say that as superficially it looks like it ought to be regarded very suspiciously.

CRAIG: My understanding, then, would be that there's not anything we can negotiate with, then, in Paris.

AGNEW: You've got a lot of points on the table.

CRAIG: The progress of the war in Vietnam depends on the negotiating situation in Paris, and with that attitude we'll never get anything accomplished.

AGNEW: May I ask a question? Suppose we would make

some offers of this type. Suppose we would say that we are willing to withdraw if they would withdraw, that we are willing to, for example, have the world at large, an international body come in and supervise elections that would be overseen not just by countries friendly to us, but by Communist countries too, that we would allow the South Vietnamese the right of self-determination, that we would seek no bases or any other permanent installations there. Isn't this a basis of a settlement, if we make these suggestions to them?

CRAIG: Why don't we respond to their suggestions?

AGNEW: Let me ask you, how about those suggestions?

SILVERMAN: I'd like to respond to that, because it occurs to me that what you've outlined there is essentially the Geneva Accords of 1954, and at that time the United States blatantly and flagrantly disregarded those very precepts. And now you would have North Vietnamese believe that we are about to abide by them because we no longer find it advantageous to follow another policy. At the same time you're suggesting, with the incredible amount of gall that Americans have used in this issue, that Vietnamese ought to in effect leave Vietnam, or South Vietnam, as we make the artificial distinction, to settlement of their own programs.

AGNEW: Could I come back and ask the question if we offered those things, would that be a basis of a negotiation? We'll withdraw and when they do, we'll agree to supervision of the withdrawals, we'll agree to internationally supervised free elections with Communist countries in the supervisory bodies, and we'll abide by whatever the people of South Vietnam decide they want in the way of a government.

CRAIG: Would the South Vietnamese government accept those?

AGNEW: Yes, assuming the South Vietnamese government would accept this.

CRAIG: Have they stated that they will accept those positions? I think Vice President Ky has said that they will not ever accept Communism.

AGNEW: I'm asking a hypothetical question.

CRAIG: We cannot negotiate without the co-operation of the South Vietnamese.

AGNEW: All right. Let me say that suppose I would put in my hypothetical question that the South Vietnamese said yes, they would accept. Is that a reasonable basis for a settlement?

CRAIG: That sounds like a reasonable settlement.

AGNEW: All right. Now, just let me make this one point. Everything that I've just said to you is lying on the table in Paris today, including the South Vietnamese acceptance of those conditions and everyone of those points have been rejected by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

CRAIG: If I could go back into history again—President Eisenhower, when he was still alive, said that if elections had been held he felt Ho Chi Minh would have won by 80 percent of the votes. At the same time, Mr. Diem came in and I believe what he said when he came in is that he would not accept the part of the government that had Communist involvement. At this point, the Communists picked up their arms and started fighting again because they saw that the leaders of the southern part of Vietnam were not going to live up to the Geneva Accord. I guess they're just looking back in history too and wondering if we're going to keep our word.

SILVERMAN: Yes. I'm absolutely willing to say that, and I'm willing to pursue it a step further. I want to ask you, speaking of precursors, which one of those was justification for murder—was it the burning of the building, was it the marching, was it the shouting of obscenities? Or was there another precursor?

AGNEW: Could I answer the questions as they come? Which

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Starting Guard Clark Gains Confidence as He and UK Improve

By MIKE TIERNEY
Kernel Staff Writer

"It was scary at first." That was Tom Clark's initial reaction about playing for the University of Kentucky football team. "You're not quite sure of

yourself. You have to gain a little bit of confidence as you go along," he said.

"I've still got a lot to learn. I've got a long way to improve."

Tom Clark, the starting right

guard, underestimates himself. Only a sophomore, he was outstanding in UK's narrow defeat to Mississippi last Saturday and he is regarded as one of Kentucky's brightest future prospects.

Pleased With Offense

Tom was very pleased with the Wildcats offensive improvement last week.

"We opened up our offense more and started going outside a little bit. Everybody blocked a little bit harder," explained the former high school All-Starter from Owensboro Catholic.

Tom seemed somewhat embarrassed at being chosen captain in his very first home game. "Coach Ray chooses them a few days before each game," said Tom. "It surprised me. I wasn't real sure of myself."

Knew They Could Win

Tom reflected upon the last two games: "I knew we could win," he said, referring to the Kansas State victory. "It's just taking us a little time to gain some confidence. We have faith in everybody."

As for the Ole Miss game, Tom stated, "We knew they were going to be gunning for us. We thought it could be a turning point in our season."

"We weren't happy," he concluded. "You couldn't be happy being so close and still losing."

Gaining Confidence

Inexperience is becoming a thing of the past for Tom. After three rugged games against high-ranked teams, Clark is beginning to display some confidence.

"If we beat Auburn, and I'm sure we can go anywhere from 9-2 to . . . who knows?"

"Any defense we play, especially in the Southeastern Conference, is going to be tough . . . but the offense is getting together a little big more."

Tom Clark has never been a member of a winning football team. He is getting impatient.

Intrepid Captures America's Cup

NEWPORT, R.I. (AP) — Intrepid won the America's Cup Monday for the United States, nosing out Australia's Gretel II by 10 boat lengths in a race so close the two crews at times could have passed the old trophy back and forth.

The victory by one minute 44 seconds gave the New York Yacht club defender a 4-1 margin in the best-of-seven series, but few challengers, if any, ever made it closer than Gretel II. It was the 21st successful challenge by the United States since it won the cup in 1851.

Overcame Lead

Intrepid had overcome an early length lead by the Aussies and led by 150 yards on the fourth leg when the ever-stalking Gretel II rallied dramatically.

Several wind shift handicapped Intrepid's skipper Bill Ficker. Meanwhile, the Aussies' Jim Hardy was sailing in his kind of wind—at seven knots northwesterly that had dropped from 12 at the start of race on Rhode Island Sound's 24.3-mile triangular course.

As Hardy had done before, he began creeping up astern, then began tacking his lighter yacht, continuously, gambling that the heavier Intrepid couldn't accelerate as fast in coming about. He was right. Each turn brought him closer until they were sailing nose to nose.

Ficker stubbornly kept Hardy at bay, carrying him high off the mark before turning for it and rounding two lengths to the good.

Then the wind veered about 45 degrees and took away Hardy's key weapon, the tacking duel.

Turning for home with only a one-length lead, Ficker could almost lay the finish, keeping tacking to a minimum.

As they cruised slowly homewards, both yachts were alternately headed and lifted but Intrepid was to windward with room to spare.

Gretel II had the same break in her victory in the fourth race, being upwind in a breeze shift.

It was in light air that Gretel II won its only race last Thursday. In similar conditions, the challenger beat out the American defender in the second race only to have the race reversed and given to the U.S. boat because of an alleged infraction by the Aussies at the start.

U.S. Man Gets

BERLIN (AP) — Communist East Germany convicted a young American of agitation against the state and sentenced him to seven years imprisonment, informed sources confirmed here today.

The sentence was considered unusually high for the alleged offense. One source declared: "There has been no parallel to this in recent years."

A U.S. spokesman said: "We are aware that this sentence has been passed."

He had no further immediate comment. The United States does not recognize East Germany. Contacts in such cases are carried out through East and West Berlin attorneys.

The closed trial of Mark Huessy, 21, Jericho, Vt., a student, began in East Berlin a week ago.

It was understood that Huessy was accused of criticizing East Germany and of trying to convince other persons of his view-

Seven Years For 'Agitation'

point. He was defended by East Berlin attorneys.

According to his father, Dr. Hans Huessy, Mark came to Germany and then to East Berlin to do research on the works of the late playwright, Bertholt Brecht, who lived in East Germany many after World War II. The youth was arrested in East Berlin Jan. 4.

His father, a psychiatry professor at the University of Vermont, said he and his wife were making plans to visit East Berlin in an attempt to see Mark.

Huessy also said he plans to visit the U.S. State Department, but he was critical of the agency, saying he felt U.S. officials could have done more to help his son.

Tulane, 'Bama Backs Win

SEC Back of Week Honor

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — In an area loaded with outstanding quarterbacks, it's rare for a runner to glean a Back of the Week award and almost impossible for a defensive back.

But, it happened this week when The Associated Press Southeastern All-American Advisory Board for football gave

three votes each to Tulane defensive back Joe Bullard and Alabama running back Johnny Musso, making them co-backs of the week.

Bullard, a 185-pound junior from Mobile, Ala., sparked the Greenies to a 23-9 victory over Illinois when he broke eight tackles on a 77-yard punt return for a touchdown, intercepted three passes and had 132 yards in returns.

Musso, a 199-pound junior from Birmingham, played only slightly more than half the game in Alabama's 46-15 thrashing of previously unbeaten Florida, but he gained 139 yards on 21 carries, caught two passes for 19 yards and scored one touchdown.

Other backs cited by the panel included Bernie Scruggs of Kentucky.

Harper Tells Law Students To Consider Public Service

By JUNE GARZA
Kernel Staff Writer

Kentucky Commissioner Of Public Information Kenneth Harper told prospective lawyers yesterday that one of the best ways to anchor a career in law is to work in public service.

Harper, speaking to the first meeting of the Student Bar Association (SBA) forum of the year, called on the students to become involved by taking internships during the summer with different

governmental departments of the state.

He said that after graduation, "active involvement" in public and civic organizations would help a lawyer understand the affairs and goings-on in his community.

Experience in the state legislature, stated the Kenton County man, can help the lawyer understand the procedure and reasons behind the bills that affect clients.

Added knowledge gained by work in the legislature can give special insight into the workings of the laws, and can make citizens realize why various laws were passed, he said.

Harper said that knowledge through studies and practical experience are the best courses any young lawyer could pursue.

Down the Hatch, And Into the Grave

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — A man trying to set a world beer drinking record has died after downing 77 glasses.

Jack Manakau, 33, aimed at setting the record on Saturday but collapsed and later was found dead in his car.

Startin' Young Cap Pistol Kelly Nabbed in Holdup

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Police arrested a nine-year-old boy armed with a cap pistol after he tried to hold up a store.

"Give me all the money," he said, pointing the toy weapon at a saleswoman Saturday.

"If you want the money, open the cash register," she replied.

The boy fled after failing to open the register. He was still carrying the pistol when police arrested him soon after the incident and turned him over to the Juvenile Bureau.



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Confrontation: Agnew Vs. Student Leaders

Continued From Page 6
 one justifies murder? I never suggested that any of them did. I merely have used these incidents to show that the inflammatory climate that developed there didn't come about because of the National Guard, which would not have been on the campus had not these things happened. So I'm saying that part of the blame rests with the people who created this incendiary surroundings that caused the explosion. I don't excuse what happened on the campus.

FROST: Rick, I think rather than letting you ask the next question—as you know among our student presidents on the front row is Craig Morten of Kent State. I think you should make a comment.

MORTEN: I have a number of questions I'd like to direct to Mr. Agnew. I would like to preface them by stating the fact that I was there in all the disturbances all week long, and I hope that doesn't incriminate me. But, first of all, I recall that on one occasion—I believe it was on this

show, as a matter of fact—you stated that if there were no sniper fire then that would have been murder on the behalf of the National Guard. Is this an adequate statement?

AGNEW: Mr. Frost and I were talking legally, I think you will agree, and he said that if there were no sniper fire and the Guard simply opened fire without any explanatory reason would that legally be murder and I said, yes, as a lawyer I'd have to say it would have been second-degree murder. It would have been certainly a crime to do that. Yes.

MORTEN: I'd like to elaborate on that a little later. First of all, I would like to speak against the philosophy which seems to be predominant in this country. I've heard that same position cited by Mr. Nixon a few days after the Kent State shootings, I've heard it cited by county officials, by Gov. Rhodes, by the county prosecutor—

AGNEW: May I ask what philosophy you're referring to?

MORTEN: The philosophy of immediately countering the alle-

gation that four Kent State students were murdered, immediately countering that by saying well, there was a aura of violence. Three nights previously windows had been broken in downtown Kent, the ROTC building had been destroyed, there were rocks being thrown.

AGNEW: Mr. Morten, I'm not trying to counter, honestly. I'm not trying to excuse it. I said I found it deplorable. But I'm also saying—

MORTEN: There's no reason to play with semantics. You may not be excusing it, you may not be covering it, but nonetheless you are trying to reduce the severity of the offense by not trying to blame the National Guard. The point is that since when, in this nation, is throwing rocks, is breaking windows, or is burning a ROTC building a capital offense? And, more so than that, I'd like you to answer me why is it that if one of those is a capital offense, that one of the people that was shot was just walking to class?

AGNEW: Let me put it this way. Under the law, a person who breaks into a building, a burglar, who commits even a second-degree murder in the course of that other felony is guilty of first-degree murder. So when you create these volatile and inflammatory circumstances, you have to take an extra measure of responsibility. Now, all I'm saying is this—without the conduct, whether it's capital or not doesn't make any difference. You admit it's unlawful—I hope you admit it's unlawful. Do you? It's unlawful. There had to be some response to the burning of the ROTC building. The governor of the state had to take what steps he considered necessary to protect the property of the taxpayers, what was on that campus, and protect the rights of those other students. So he sent the Guard in there. The Guard were there. The Guard are young people like yourself . . . I don't excuse what happened, what the Guard did. But I say it wouldn't have happened at all.

SILVERMAN: You have a very strange sense of history, sir. You have a great facility for recalling what's happened in 1954 when it's to your convenience and not recalling what happened in Guat-

amala when it's inconvenient to you. You have a strange sense about what happened in Cambodia and Kent State as well. You suggest that the cause of the factors there were student protests, student throwing of rocks. You don't suggest, sir, what happened the day before that. You don't suggest how disgusting, how abhorrent it is for those of us who feel this way to watch the United States invade Cambodia. You don't seem to think that that's a causative link-up. You talk about an aura of violence, you talk about precursors of violence. And there's one small failing left out here. And this is the distinction between your being a political joke and your being a very serious man. That is, you yourself singularly are perhaps the greatest precursor of violence in this country. You have done more to build an aura of violence, to build a milieu in which violence is accepted than anyone else I know.

FROST: Can you give an ex-

ample of that? That's a very big charge.

SILVERMAN: I think the vice president gives examples of it in virtually all the speeches he gives.

AGNEW: May I answer that? Let me just point out one thing, that long before I became a household word violence was rampant in this country. The Berkeley campuses exploded when I was still back in county government. Columbia University was turned topsy-turvy long before President Nixon was even inaugurated. And yet you say my rhetoric has caused the violence. Let me point out something else. Student violence is a way of life in Germany, in Japan, in England, in many other countries where the effect of my rhetoric is virtually nonexistent. Now, to use me as some convenient *bête noire* for the violence that's existed in this country because of the disgusting permissive attitudes of the people in command of the college campuses is one of the most ridiculous charges I've ever heard.

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